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## IMMIGRATION LAWS MUST BE TIGHTENED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Not further restriction but merely to make possible such restriction as the existing law intends but has not accomplished, is the object of a proposed new immigration law recommended by Daniel J. Keefe, the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in his annual report for the fiscal year 1909. It is proposed to accomplish this by codifying, arranging in logical sequence and strengthening at their weak points all existing laws on the general subject of immigration and Chinese exclusion.

Some of the principal suggestions are:

So defining the term "alien" as to leave no doubt that it includes all persons not citizens; extending the contract labor provisions to forbid and penalize the inducement of immigration by false as well as genuine promises of employment, penalizing an attempt to import foreign laborers, and permitting the importation of alien skilled laborers if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found here only if the consent of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is obtained in advance; increasing the fine against steamship companies for taking on board dangerously diseased aliens from \$100 to \$200.

Mr. Keefe believes the time is ripe for the adoption of even stricter measures and suggests that a proposal worthy of careful thought is that all male aliens between 16 and 50 be required to pass a physical examination equal to that observed for army recruits.

Touching the "white slave" traffic the report sets out that a "special investigation conducted throughout the country and the general experience of the year, make it apparent that an enormous business is done in importing and distributing foreign women for immoral purposes, including the reduction and distribution of alien women and girls who enter regularly, and also to some extent of American women and girls. The Federal officers have not discovered positive evidence of the existence of a syndicate for these nefarious purposes, but there is among those who conduct the business a certain esprit de corps and there are in several cities clubs and headquarters where they congregate."

In some cities it is declared the traffic is connected with local political conditions and some of the municipal authorities are implicated or otherwise helpless to assist in eradicating the evil. The Federal Government's powers, it is stated, are so limited as to make it essential if any marked progress is to be expected that the states and cities shall awake to the seriousness of the situation and exercise their undoubted authority to put down the evil.

During the year there was a marked increase in deportations as a result of the campaign against the traffic. The provisions on this subject in the bill submitted by Mr. Keefe to carry out his recommendations are in principle the same as in the bill which already has passed the House except that they do not go so far in the features affecting interstate regulation of the practice.

Gratification is expressed as a result of the "experiment in immigration control" as affecting the Japanese, constituted by law, proclamations and regulations following the anti-Japanese agitation in California several years ago.

There has been a material reduction in both the number of Japanese admitted and deported. In 1908, 9544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8694 to Hawaii, while for 1909 the corresponding figures are 2432 and 1493. The number admitted to the mainland and Hawaii was only about 25 per cent, and 17 per cent, respectively, of the numbers for 1908.

Contrary to the general impression Chinese admitted to the United States have increased during the past four years and Mr. Keefe is pessimistic regarding the operation of the law. He concludes that the system of exclusion and expulsion afforded by it is but ill-adapted for either purpose.

He says: "Despite all that is said and all that is done, the Bureau is always confident at the close of any year that many Chinese of the excluded classes have evaded the border officers, how ever vigilant they may have been. Laws smuggled themselves or been smuggled ashore in seaports, as sail or stowaways, or have by fraud and perjury managed to land in an apparently regular manner. There are doubtless now in this country at least as many Chinese not entitled to residence here as of the lawfully resident class, and they have entered in every way that can be imagined."

It is urged that the exclusion laws be merged into the general immigration law, so that the administrative process of expulsion therein provided may be used.

There are also a number of other recommendations which the Commissioner says may be considered revolutionary, but are regarded as necessary if the law is to be effective and satisfactory.

During 1909, 6393 Chinese were regularly admitted against 4624 in 1908, 3255 in 1907 and 2732 in 1906. The worst feature the Commissioner says

is that the increase is almost confined to classes the members of which are or soon become laborers and whose residence here violates the spirit of the law.

Immigration, which during 1909 fell off from the two previous years, the Commissioner says, is reassuming normal proportions. The months of January to June, 1909, however, showed increases over the same months of 1908, which is attributed by the Commissioner principally to the fact that those interested in steerage passenger carrying have traded upon and magnified beyond all reasonable limits the improvement in industrial conditions to encourage emigration.

As to occupation 174,800 unskilled laborers of the immigrant class entered and 118,956 of the immigrant class departed. Of the 751,786 immigrant aliens who entered the United States during the year 88,393 were under 14 and 38,517 were 45 or over; of those over 13 years of age 191,094 could neither read nor write, an increase in the ratio of illiteracy to 29 per cent, as against 26 per cent. in 1908. For various reasons 10,411 aliens were deported.

Reference is made again to the interesting and important economic problem arising from the fact that a very large proportion of immigration is coming from Southern and Eastern Europe, those countries furnishing about 67 per cent. of the immigrants. The continuance of this preponderance is declared to be a question concerning every patriotic citizen, for it is stated there can be little homogeneity between people of that section and the real American.

A distribution of more than 5000 persons was effected during the 15 months ended June, 1909, through the operations of the Division of Information, of whom 2565 were sent to agricultural communities. The Division is directing its efforts toward a practical solution of the problem of the scarcity of farm help.

Particular care has been taken to direct no men to work where they might be used to replace labor already employed. The field of activity comprised 40 states and one territory.

There were issued during the year 37,337 certificates of naturalization, an excess of 11,320 over the preceding year. The four states in which the principal work of naturalization was transacted were New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts.

### RUSSIANS MUST WORK OR GO BACK

(Continued from Page 1)  
It will open negotiations for a peaceful settlement of their differences through Saint Petersburg and Washington.

The Russians have been told that they must provide for themselves. "There is work here for all," declared Richard Ivers, Secretary of the Territorial Board of Immigration in speaking to the immigrants through an interpreter.

Go to Work or Leave the Country.  
"If you do not work, you must leave the territory. The Territorial Board of Immigration stands ready to return any or all of your number to your homes. By this we mean the starting point at Harbin, Manchuria. If you do not consent to go peacefully, you will then be deported, it is up to you," was the final admonition of Ivers.

The Russians were advised to appoint a committee from among themselves and upon the decision of these, will rest the fate of the those immigrants who yet have found no employment.

During the morning several able bodied men were hired by local residents for work about houses and yards.

"As one man said 'I would far rather have one of these fellows about my premises than a Japanese at the same rate of wages.'"

The arrival of several Russian families from sugar plantations on Hawaii has apparently added fresh fuel to the fires of discontent manifested by the immigrants who are now holding forth amid squalor and facing starvation at the improvised quarters provided at the Channel wharf.

Disaffected Laborers.

The inter-island steamer Claudine brought a number of Russians who have declared themselves as thoroughly dissatisfied with the manner in which they have been treated during their two-months or six weeks sojourn at the sugar estates on the Big Island. These people lost no time in joining their brethren and countrymen at Channel wharf this morning.

The Hawaii delegation tell a tale of woe which has had much to do with the determination of the newer lot of Russians to positively refuse to accept the proffered employment from the Planters' Association.

Refuse to Work.

The men included in the Channel wharf party were rounded up this morning and another offer of work on sugar plantations was made to them through the interpreters.

The Russians stoutly refused to join forces with the planters, and many declared their intention of starving before they would go to work in the cane fields.

The returning delegation from Hawaii are spreading the story that they

were grossly misled when they were sent to the Big Island. Upon arrival at the several plantations, they claim to have been assigned to houses which they assert were but little better than hovels. They bitterly complain of not being provided with the decent comforts of life.

Bare Walls.  
The plantation homes to which they were taken are said to have been minus every article of furniture required by civilized people. They say that the rooms were destitute of fittings. There were no chairs, no beds, no tables, or even benches. The roofs of the houses let in the rain so say the Russians.

The men and women of the party did not fare very sumptuously at the Channel wharf yesterday noon or last evening. The children and infants were provided with some food through the charitable inclined of Honolulu.

A collection was taken up this morning and several dollars were raised. This sum was spent for tea and bread. In the meantime a number of the men have been securing the town seeking employment. They are seriously handicapped however, owing to the fact that they can speak scarcely a word of intelligent English. Several women belonging to the party have already accepted positions as house servants. A somewhat organized effort is being made to provide the women with not only some semblance of comfort but also secure work for the deserving immigrants.

Anticipated Trouble.

Over across the way, two officers guard the entrance to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' recruiting office and shed. These men are stationed there to prevent any possible act of violence being offered the very few Russians who have already accepted the employment with the plantations, and are making the shed their headquarters until the departure of their steamer to the other islands.

The relations between the planters agents and the vast majority of the Russian immigrants this morning was decidedly strained, neither side showing a disposition to yield a point under contention.

MANAGER STEWART LIKES HONOLULU

(Continued from Page 2)  
all our exports, for the simple reason that we have not adequate carrying capacity under our own flag."

"Another feature which impressed me very forcibly was the successful manner in which Great Britain was colonizing her possessions. In all the countries governed by Great Britain I noticed prosperity and contentment. Every port I touched it there were numbers of British ships from all parts of the world, badly equipped, loading and unloading freight with hardly an American vessel in sight."

Speaking of the hotel question here, Mr. Stewart said: "I am much impressed with the hotel situation in Honolulu. As a position on the whole, that I have visited is there such a well conducted or well managed hotel as the Young. The employees are courteous, the food is excellent, and the rooms sunny and airy."

Asked a number of questions, Mr. Stewart said: "I was born in Glasgow, Scotland, but came to America when I was five years old. My early life was spent in the Middle West. I came to San Francisco in 1893. In 1904 I made a two years' tour of the world, and visited such countries as India, The Netherlands, Egypt and Ceylon."

I think Honolulu is very familiar to Colombo, but the customs and manners of the Singhalese are so different to those of Hawaiians that to my mind Ceylon is the more fascinating of the two places. The people here however, are broader and more hospitable."

Have you visited the volcano? was another of the questions asked Mr. Stewart. "Yes," and was wonderfully impressed. I was here 14 years ago and made a trip to the volcano and it was nothing more than a smoke hole with an occasional flash of fire. My recent trip, impressed me more than any thing that I have seen during my tour of the world. While looking into the boiling lake of fire, a portion of the crater fell in and made such a splash and was accompanied by such thunderous roar that I shall never forget the sight."

"I intend to stay here for a few more days. I have made reservations by the Korea and the Lurline, and so far as I know will be able to go by either vessel."

In answer to the question as to whether San Francisco had completely recovered from the terrible disaster, Mr. Stewart stated that: "I think San Francisco is now in a position to enjoy the greatest prosperity. Conditions have so improved that the people can borrow money for carrying on their business enterprises and conditions are so favorable that a succession of prosperous years is assured."

THE U. S. COLLIER Prometheus, launched a year ago, was put in commission at Mare Island, Cal., January 15, with a merchant complement and crew, under command of Capt. George Worley. The Prometheus was built at Mare Island, and the navy yard mechanics made a record in fast construction. She is intended for service with the Pacific fleet.

Wise men are educated by reason, men of less understanding by experience, the most ignorant by necessity

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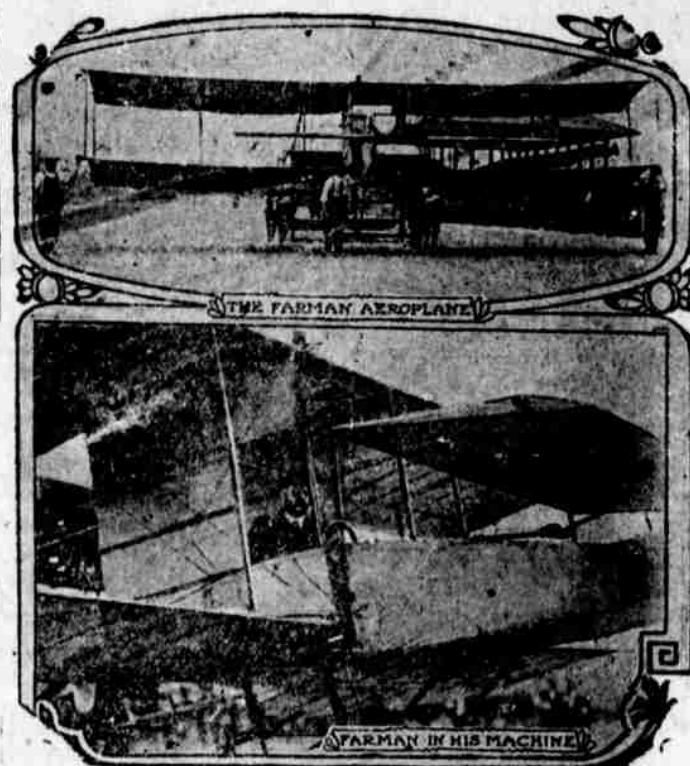
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